

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.]

Camp Douglas, U. T., Thursday Morning, February 11, 1864.

[No. 31.]

Daily Union Vedette.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY.

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,

BILL HEADS,

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etc., etc., etc.,

IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the Daily Vedette, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.

All communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the Daily Vedette, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."

Mr. Ed. PENNINGTON is our authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in the U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.

Mr. L. W. A. COLE is our Carrier and Soliciting Agent for Great Salt Lake City.

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St. opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. djan7uf

DENTISTRY.

DR. WM. H. GROVES, late of San Francisco, Cal. Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist. Office, next door to the National Hotel, G. S. L. City. nov27uf

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held in this City, January 25th, 1864, an assessment was levied of two dollars and fifty cents per share. Payable on or before February 15th, 1864.

By order of the Board.

G. W. CARLETON, Sec'y

Jordan Silver Mining Co.

Great Salt Lake City, Jan. 25, 1864. feb3-1m

COAL NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is now prepared to deliver at his mine on East Weber, a first rate quality of Stone Coal at the rate of Five (\$5) dollars per ton. I guarantee this Coal of a quality superior to any in the Territory. A large portion of my Coal is identical with the famous Cannel Coal. Orders may be left either at the mine or at the Telegraph Office, G. S. L. City.

jan18th

GEO. W. CARLETON.

NOTICE.

Mining Certificates, Stock etc.—Having received Plates, Cuts, Bank note paper and other material from California, we are now prepared to execute in the finest style, certificates of stock for Mining Companies incorporated either in that Territory, California, or Nevada.

ALL THE NECESSARY PRINTING

for Mining Companies executed with neatness, and dispatch and on reasonable terms.

JORDAN SILVER MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first annual meeting of the stockholders is called for Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 7 o'clock p. m., at the Secretary's Office, in Salt Lake City.

The object of said meeting is to elect a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year.

By Order of the President.

G. W. CARLETON, Secretary.

Great Salt Lake City, Feb. 21, 1864. feb5-2w

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Geo. W. Carleton and William Galbraith, in the Weber Coal Mine, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said Company will be settled by George W. Carleton, he having bought out the entire interest in said Company.

feb4uf

Wm. Galbraith.

HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, AND SHAMPOOING.

E. J. CASANO HAS THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING the public that he has fitted up and opened a neat and

COMMODIOUS SALOON

South of the Cavalry quarters, at Camp Douglas, where he will attend to the wants of all who may favor him with their patronage. jan26uf

WANTED.

HAY and WOOD, at Camp Douglas, by

jan5-dwif

WALKER BRUS.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO DAILY VEDETTE.]

Reconnaissance on the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7th.

Information is received that a reconnaissance in force, started from the army of the Potomac, yesterday morning, and that considerable cannonading took place at Morton's Ford on the Rapidan during the day, and at five p. m., musketry firing began and continued until dark.

The Enemy at Dalton.

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 7th.

Further intelligence from Dalton, indicates the enemy have not essentially changed their position.

The troops who have gone to Mobile, belonged to Waltham's Division.

Fighting in Tennessee only Foraging.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 7th.

Reporter for the Associated Press in front of Grant's army has just arrived here, and reports on the the highest military authority in Knoxville, that all skirmishes, recently reported, were merely foraging fights between our cavalry and rebel cavalry. Also that Gen. Park, on the night of the 4th, was at Knoxville, and had no communication cut off this side of Cumberland Gap.

The Tazewell fight is said to have been an important one, but did not effect the general situation.

Gen. Schofield assumed command of the Department of Ohio yesterday.

Dispatch from Powell river bridge, five miles east of Cumberland Gap, received tonight, says citizens report rebels concentrated at New Market and Danbridge.

From Charleston; Rebel Reports—"Can't Stand the Press."

FORTRESS MONROE, 7th.

The Richmond Examiner of the 3d, has the following:

Charleston, 2d.—The steamer Presto, from Nassau the 29th, while attempting to run in, about two this morning, got ashore off Sullivan's Island, and remains immovable. Most of her cargo is on Government account, and will be saved in good condition. The enemy opened a heavy fire on the steamer at daylight, and continued it all day. It is believed the vessel will be a total wreck.

The enemy have discontinued firing on Sumter.

One hundred and sixty shots have been fired on the city within the last twenty-four hours.

Orange Court House, 2d.

Reports reached here this evening from several sources that Early captured a force of Yankees at Petersburg, Hardy county, Va., estimated at eight hundred.

Morristown, East Tenn., 2d.

A perfect dearth of news here. Situation unchanged. Arrival of prisoners taken in the recent affair announce that it is claimed that 109 of our men were captured.

Washington, Feb. 7th.

The Richmond Enquirer of Saturday says a hundred and twenty Yankee prisoners, from Newbern, arrived yesterday. The same paper says there is great probability that all newspapers in the Confederacy, except a few doing Government work, will be obliged to suspend.

Gen. Park's Communication out—Gen. Wilcox Wounded.

CHICAGO, Sunday.

A Nashville letter of the 23d, says: Longstreet's forces have been heavily

reinforced from North Carolina, and are concentrated at Sevierville. Our communication with General Park at Cumberland Gap is cut off, but he announces by courier that he can hold the Gap for months. A battle took place at Tazewell Sunday before which lasted some hours. Gen. Wilcox was painfully wounded and our forces were repulsed, and fell back to a good position, since which time they have not been molested.

Southern News.

MOBILE, Feb. 4th.

Our forces occupy Corinth, Jackson county. Nothing has been destroyed there, but everything has been carried off. Yankee cavalry are in strong force. They crossed Big Black yesterday, and were met by Jackson's cavalry, when a lively fight took place.

Charleston, Feb. 5th.

The enemy keep up an occasional fire on Sumter. Eighty shots were fired at the city to-day. The enemy's batteries and monitors keep up a slow fire on the wreck of the Presto.

Morristown, Tenn., Feb. 5th.

A large force of Yankees, supposed to number 8,000, crossed the Tennessee river near Germanville; their object being, no doubt, the destruction of the iron works in Cherokee county.

The Sentinel says our pickets retired toward Kinston, N. C., after the fight at Bachelor's Creek.

Fight with Rebel Pickets.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8th.

New York, 8th.—The Herald's dispatches from Culpepper Court House, the 7th, says: Yesterday Gen. Kilpatrick crossed at Culpepper ford, and scoured the country from Jacob's ford to near Fredricksburg, finding nothing but cavalry pickets of Hampton's division, nearly all of whom were captured. A detachment of the 2d New York cavalry went to Jacob's ford, where they had learned there was a sergeant and nine men; they captured three of them. Kilpatrick's command having accomplished the purpose for which it was sent, returned to camp at noon to-day.

Gen. Warren crossed the third division of the second corps at Morton's ford, yesterday, with little or no opposition. Last evening the second division of the same corps crossed, and attempted to join the third in a piece of woods to the left of the ford, when the rebels opened on them with musketry from the right of the ford, where they had been concealed in another piece of woods; the night was dark, rainy and foggy, and the firing of each party was directed by the flash of the guns of opponents during the night. After the firing ceased our men were ordered to return across the river, which they did without molestation.

Gen. Humphreys went down this evening and ordered all our troops back into quarters, as his whole object of reconnaissance was accomplished.

Rebels Defeated.

CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE, Feb. 7th.

Merritt's first division of cavalry, which went from Barrett's ford towards Madison Court House, met some of Stuart's cavalry last evening, and had a skirmish with them this morning. The whole division, excepting those left on picket duty, being on hand. Our forces advanced, and found rebel cavalry backed by infantry. Gen. Merritt pitched into them and drove the whole force before him across Robertson's river, to Madison Court House. The command held the ford all day, and then, in obedience to orders, came back to headquarters, having captured a few prisoners.

THE YEAR 1863.

A RECORD OF ITS EVENTS.

Progress of the War for the Union.

The Great Campaigns and Battles.

LIST OF THE DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

MARCH.

Third—President Lincoln signed the Conscription Act.

Rebels on board iron-clad Indianola blew her up at the approach of a flat-boat, rigged up like an iron-clad, which had been sent adrift above Vicksburg, to draw the fire of the batteries at that place.

Attack on Fort McAllister, in Ogeechee river, Georgia, renewed by several Union iron-clads and a mortar-boat.

Fifth—Rebel Van Dorn, with 25,000 men, defeats about 4,000 of our troops, under Colonel Coburn, at Spring Hill, Tenn.; about half our forces were killed, wounded, or captured; rebel loss, 650 killed and wounded.

Seventh—Party of rebel cavalry defeated at Unionville, Tenn., by Union cavalry under Col. Minty; rebel loss, 200 killed, wounded and captured.

Ninth—General Sumner appointed to command the Department of Missouri, Gen. Curtis being relieved.

Gen. Stoughton captured near Fairfax C. H., Va., at his headquarters, by Mosby's rebel guerrillas.

Blockade runner, Duro, captured with cargo of cotton, off Cape Fear.

Tenth—President Lincoln, by Proclamation, warns all deserters from Union land or naval forces to return to duty by April 1st, under heavy penalties; those returning were to be punished only by loss of pay.

Col. Higginson, with colored South Carolina Union Volunteers, captured Jacksonville, Fla.; the troops behaved very handsomely.

Eleventh—One of the Yazoo Pass expeditions from Commodore (now Admiral) Porter's fleet and General Grant's army before Vicksburg, having succeeded in passing through the Coldwater and Tallahatchie rivers, met with resistance from Fort Pemberton, at Greenwood, near the confluence of the Tallahatchie and Yallahusha rivers; a smart action took place between the iron-clads and the fort, during which the vessel suffered some damage; a battery was then constructed on shore with guns from the steamers, and preparations made to reduce the fort.

Twelfth—Sharp fight at Greenwood, Mississippi, between the Union gunboats of the Yazoo Pass expedition and the shore batteries erected by the soldiers and sailors of the expedition, and the rebels in fort Pemberton; the engagement was spirited, but without any important advantage on either side, though the rebels rather had the best of it.

Fourteenth—Commodore (now Admiral) Farragut attempted, at night, with eight vessels, to pass Port Hudson, Louisiana, on the Mississippi river; rebel batteries open on the fleet; frigate Mississippi was abandoned and burned, having run aground; 65 of crew were killed or taken prisoners; the Hartford and Albatross passed the fort and went up the river, but

[Continued to fourth page.]

The Bridge Matter.
A few days since we noticed what we regarded, at the time, of a most unwarrantable piece of churlishness on the part of the owner of the bridge near the Jordan, in justice to Mr. Clawson, the owner of the bridge, we publish his Card in another column giving his version of the affair.

Mr. Clawson is entirely right on one point. It is not our wish and it is not our design to misrepresent anybody, and our columns are always open for any proper complaint which may be desired by any person feeling himself aggrieved. We have made further inquiry into the bridge matter and find that Mr. Clawson is, in the main, correct. The error arose from the perhaps unintentionally exaggerated report of one of the transients of this city who occurred in the absence of the officer in charge of the teams.

The Government does not expect to use anybody's private bridge without compensation, nor will its officers infringe upon individual rights. We regret at all times to see on the part of some people (and we are glad to know that Mr. Clawson is not one of them) a disposition not to accommodate the troops, but rather to throw obstacles in their way while in the performance of duty; and when authenticated instances of such petty spleen reach us, we shall not hesitate to characterize them as they deserve. This bridge business looked so much to us like a case in point, that relying on our information, we printed the brief mention of it, which appeared in last Friday's paper. It certainly gives us more pleasure to publish the explanation, than it did to write the strictures.

Since writing the above, we have received a communication from a resident of the City, who, thinks Uncle Sam ought not to grumble as he himself had to pay toll in crossing the same bridge. Uncle Sam is always ready to pay toll or compensate anybody for the use of his property or the value of his labor, when it is legally or properly demanded. In the case mentioned, we did not understand it to be a question of toll—but an absolute refusal to allow Government teams to use the bridge at all. That's what we complained about and objected to.

Novel and interesting Entertainment.
To-night Professor Simmons, the renowned Conjuror and Magician, will hold forth at the City Theater. The Professor is recently from China, Japan, and other Eastern countries where conjuring is supposed to have reached the summit of perfection. In California and Nevada he astonished audiences, which are not easily astonished by such things, and we have no doubt his entertainment to-night will be well worth seeing. His one trick of writing on the arm in letters of blood is well worth the price of admission to see, and if he should take a notion to cut his head off (which they say he sometimes does) we'll think the miraculous is done, indeed. We have ourselves, in private, been witness to some of his tricks, and he is exceedingly expert. Some of the wonderful things he does, have been performed by others in the Eastern States and Europe, but are there ascribed to spiritual influences, and hundreds have not only been deceived but crazed thereby. It is to Simmons' credit that he announces that all his tricks are mere sleight of hand, and ascribes nothing to Satanic or weird influences.

The Theater will no doubt be crowded to-night, and we can promise an entertainment of no ordinary character. Whatever may be said of some other folks we wot of, Simmons is no humbug—if he is—a "naughty man." We are informed that he has performed before Brigham Young and other private citizens to whom he gave great satisfaction.

The Prof. will lecture, no not lecture—for lectures are "played out"—but he will perform but once in the city. So all who desire to see him must take advantage of the opportunity presented to-night.

Legal Notice.—We call attention to the card of S. M. Blair, Esq., who will attend to legal business before the United States and Territorial District Courts, at the next term.

Running Past on String even in the most remote—Ward's last.

On Tuesday, A. Ward, Esq., accompanied by another fascinating young humorist attached to the Quartermaster's Department, thought they would take a jolly sleigh-ride, behind a spanking pair of ponies belonging to a celebrated cigar Merchant of the City. Off they went in fine style, in the midst of bells. Q. M. cracked his whip, and Artemus his latest and worst "goak." All went merrily as a city belle, but when the ground arose with one of its highest swells, as they approached a gutter in the outskirts of town, down went the institution into the depths of the yawning abyss; off went the ponies at full speed and the two funny young men, after performing sundry gyrations in mid-air, and circus evolutions worthy of Dan Rice, found themselves sprawling—one in the gutter, the other buried in three feet of snow. No bones were broken, but they were doubly out—out of the sleigh and out of temper. Nothing was to be done but to foot it home. The terrified owner of the ponies, (who, by the way, saw dry goods and smokes good cigars) started to hunt up his friends. He found them groping about a mile or two from Main street, one on one side of the highway—the other on the other, ruminating on the uncertainties of Hanscock's ponies and muttering grimly "search is life"—sadder, wetter, colder, and, mayhap, wiser men. A sympathizing and kindly disposed resident near by, beholding the misfortune of two "such nice young men," rushed frantically out and bailing Artemus, mildly asked him, "my dear fellow, did your ponies run off with you?" The unfortunate youth with a sly twinkle in his eye and a decided limp in his leg, calmly responded: "No, my interesting old cove, the ponies ran away without us." Sympathizing resident turned on his heel with a bewildered air, as well he might. Prof. Simmons says, that the upset and runaway was purely an accident and one to which anybody might be liable. He is sure that it was not in consequence of valley-tan or any such beverage, because he took the precaution to examine the bottle when the sleigh got home—and vouches that there was nothing in it. And how, he asks, triumphantly, could Artemus Ward or "any other man" get tight on an empty bottle? As Artemus is his friend, the Prof. desires this statement to be made to "vindicate the truth of history."

Postmasters Attention

Below we print one of a number of letters received from Ruby and Bridger, complaining of non-receipt of the *Vedette*. As we have said before, we mail them to all subscribers regularly, and are convinced they leave the Salt Lake office in due time. The difficulty must be with the Postmasters at the points named, not examining the mail bags. Perhaps the stage drivers neglect to deliver the proper bags, but it is incumbent on the Postmaster that he demand and receive the right one. The Special Mail Agent we are assured is doing all in his power to remedy the evil, which certainly cannot be remediless.

We are surprised to hear complaints now from Bridger, as the paper should be received there regularly and there is no excuse for failure. Will the Postmaster there examine carefully the Denver and St. Joseph bag, every day? If so, he will find his papers.

Fort Ruby, Nev. Ter., Feb. 5th, '64.
Mr. Editor, Sir:—I am very sorry to be under the necessity of making an appeal to you, for all my other methods have failed, and you are my last resort.

I wish to know if there can be any arrangements made in which I can get your paper regularly. If there can, I will be thankful, and ready to comply. I paid for the paper and receive about one copy in a week, while others come from the same office regularly to this post. Your most ob't servant, W. M.

[COMMUNICATED.]

G. S. L. City, Feb. 5th, 1864.
Editor, *Vedette*:—Sir: I noticed an article in your last issue, concerning a bridge owned by a "patriotic cuss," being torn up while the Government teams were on the west side of the stream. Well, what of it? I was under the painful necessity of paying fifteen dollars to said Gentleman & Bro. for the privilege of crossing his bridge with my teams of 200 loads, being too feeble in health to see to having one built alongside. Is it any worse for Uncle Sam than for one of his citizens? A SUBSCRIBER.

The Jordan Bridge Business—Card from John R. Clawson.

G. S. L. City, Feb. 6th, 1864.
Editors *Vedette*: Not having the most remote idea that I was doing anything but what was perfectly honorable, judge my surprise when I read your paragraph, in Friday morning's issue, wherein a desire, to preserve my property, as well as that of the Government from damage, was construed as a test of patriotism. **PARADOXES.** I have been abusing your ears, by grossly misrepresenting the facts, and trusting that you are gentlemen willing to repair all injuries, public or private, that may be incurred through the medium of your columns, I trust you will insert the following, which can be fully sustained, relative to the transaction to which it refers: I built a small bridge across Mill Creek, for the purpose of crossing the same with ice from Jordan. It was placed some distance from the main road, lightly constructed of one thickness of two inch plank, placed on two good old poles, the largest one 7 or 8 inches through at the butt, and 35 feet long; the other much smaller. It was quite sufficient for my purpose, but unsafe for heavy Government wagons, drawing from forty to sixty hundred, as any man of judgment can readily discern. The very day on which I had finished hauling my ice, and designed taking up the bridge to reserve it for another season, I learned that teams were being sent from Camp for ice. I met them opposite my house in the city, and mildly informed them that I had finished hauling and designed moving the bridge that day, and requested them not to cross it, as it was unsafe for their heavy teams. The men replied that I must see the Provost Marshal, and immediately drove on. Not thinking it my duty to seek that individual, and realizing I was preserving my property from damage, I sent my team and three men to remove the bridge. They had barely taken up the first plank when the Officer in charge of the teams, came and requested them to delay the removal of the bridge until they had re-crossed, promising to pay for all damage. The men readily consented, and patiently waited upwards of two hours for their return. They crossed back with much difficulty, the last team breaking the bridge, precipitating a span of mules into the stream, where, undoubtedly, they would have been drowned, had the water been deep. There were no angry words passed between the parties. On leaving, the officer expressed himself much obliged, and ordered his men to assist mine in loading, which they cheerfully did—he also remarking that he would not cross his train on such a bridge again for ten dollars per team.

These facts, perverted, have given rise to the paragraph which has called forth this in reply.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN R. CLAWSON.

All Aboard—Positively Ward's Last.

"He has gone from our gaze," and "we ne'er shall behold him"—we reckon. Artemus Ward left for the East in yesterday's coach, fully recovered from his recent illness. He proposes to stop a day at Bridger and several days at Denver. Artemus carries with him an enormous board, which he says is a wood cut for his show bills. Just as the stage was driving off, it was discovered to be lying on the side walk, and a friend in the crowd hailed out, "you have left the board behind." Artemus quickly responded, "all right, I expected to—the stage can't carry an entire people, gracefully intimating that the bored were the good folks of this city. As nobody contradicted him, we are sure we shan't."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We are indebted to Hon. Otis Perrin, of California, for interesting public documents, among them Messages of Governors Stanford and Low, and Annual Reports of Secretary of State, Capitol Commissioners, Insane Asylum, and Controller of State.

DAQUERREAN GALLERY.

C. D. BECKWITH, HAS THE PLEASURE OF taking to the public, that he is now prepared to take **PICTURES OF ALL KINDS** in the Daguerrean art, at prices to suit. The gallery opposite the Commercial Hotel, at Corner Douglas, U. T. Jan 20th

A The Grand and Entire Performance of

PROFESSOR SIMMONS
The Renowned

BASILICONTAUMATURGIST
In his Marvellous, Magic and Mystic Power of **NECROMANCY,**

Paradoxes.

PROFESSOR SIMMONS
Has recently performed in all the chief Cities of

CHINA, JAPAN, THIBET, COCHIN CHINA, SIAM and AUSTRALIA.

BEFORE
The Emperor of China at Peking;
The Tycoon of Jeddo;
The Fontai and Tontal of Shanghai;
Prince Satsuna and Suiter at Nagasaki;
The Governors and Princes of Japan at Yokohama;
The two Kings of Siam at Oruslo;
The Grand Llama of Thibet;
The Khan of Crim Tartary;
The Mogussulite of Cochín China;
The Dyacks of Borneo;
The King of the Gorillas in Central Africa;
All the Governors of Australia;
The Sentries at Alcatraz, San Francisco;
Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, at Acapulco;
Buffalo Jim, the Chief of the Pi-Utah Indians;
Artemus Ward, and the twelve Bannack Robbers, who were executed at Bannack City;
The Select Men of Watford, Maine, and the Presidents of the various Bannacking Clubs on the Stations East of Bridger.

The following will be the Great Weird, Wondrous Basilicontaumaturgical and Invincibly Incomprehensible

PROGRAMME:

Previous to the rise of the curtain, there will be Enharmonic Prolegomena by the Orchestra.

Mystery No. 1.—The Magic Wave Handkerchief of Othello's mother. "That handkerchief did an Egyptian to my mother give; there's magic in the web of it. Or the Transposing Textile Problem."

Mystery No. 2.—The Columbian Paradox, or the Ornithological Labyrinth of Perplexity.

Mystery No. 3.—Peculiar Conversation or very Dollar-wise intimations from articulate silver syllab.

Mystery No. 4.—The perplexity of a Potomac Puzzle, or how one apple can be grown to be of the value of twenty dollars, and made to ripen on a frost night better than in the laughing sunlight of a sunny clime.

Mystery No. 5.—Christopher Columbus' own Bill and the completeness of his project, as illustrated by how anything can be placed where nothing can go, and nothing can be compressed until it becomes something considerable.

Mystery No. 6.—Pium pudding problematicities, or a very familiar illustration of the applicability of woven textures to the construction of conical staves for the providing of Basilicontaumaturgical Banquets.

Mystery No. 7.—The great Japanese Papilioecous puzzle, taught the Professor by the principal glider to the court of Kijoo Satauma, Japan.

Mystery No. 8.—The great Abreconditus Secret Confucious, which after having lain dormant for thousands of years, was resuscitated in China specially imparting to Professor Simmons.

Mystery No. 9.—The Chronological and Panteistic Inexplicability, or the intimate association of Witches and Hot Bells.

Mystery No. 10.—Thomas Zwiwididethy, the learned traveler, who can travel much faster than the lightning stages from Salt Lake to Denver City.

Mystery No. 11.—How to make Artemus Ward by the wholesale, without immorally co-mingling to co-ordinate tangential forces with the premium mode, except so far as regards the sumptuous banquets of the Overland Mail.

Mystery No. 12.—The great Forster feat of ing on the arm in Letters of Blood, or the lacinated Chirography.

Mystery No. 13.—The Calculator which admits of no more adding, dividing or multiplying; being the great mathematical puzzle which occasioned the building of the pyramids, and the shortest route over the Sierra Nevada.

N. B.—The Professor will perform his feats *velocitius quam asparagi coquantur.*

PRICES AS USUAL

BABIES IN ARMS, \$10 EXTRA.

POTATOES FOR SALE!
BUTTER, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, HAMS, CHEESE and a general assortment of Groceries constantly on hand and for sale at

GREER'S Variety Store,
East Side of Main Street,
Green's Salt Lake City.
Feb 2nd 1864

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA VOLUNTEER RESTAURANT.

South-east of the Cavalry quarters Camp Douglas. Meals at all hours between Nevada and

Tattoo.
JULIEN AVEY, Prop'r.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO DAILY VEDETTE.]

Gen. Caldwell storms the rebel works.

Washington, 8th.

It was reported at Brandy Station yesterday morning that Gen. Caldwell, with his own division and another division of the second corps, captured a rebel captain and two privates of Pickett's force, crossing at Morton's ford, and that the prisoners informed him that there were only two brigades of rebels within ten miles of that point. Upon which Gen. Caldwell determined to storm the rebel works, where ten or twelve pieces of artillery were in position; he drew five of these batteries, and discovered that the works were swarming with the enemy, and deemed it prudent to fall back to his rifle pits, and there he remained, but towards night the enemy opened upon, and endeavored to force him from that position. He held his ground, losing about 35 killed and wounded, and rested his command in pits during the night. Crossing of the Rapidan was effected by fording. Scouting party to Aldie, Middleburg, returned to Fairfax last evening, and report all quiet; no enemy to be seen.

The advance on Mobile.

New York, 8th.

The *World's* Memphis letter fully confirms previous reports as to Sherman's movements towards Jackson, Meridian, Montgomery, or Mobile. The cavalry force attached thereto, under Generals Smith and Grierson, is large. Negro troops from Port Hudson, under General Allman, are to join the expedition. The correspondent says there are boats on Tombigbee river, which may be made available, and believes Mobile to be the real object of the movement.

MOBILE, Feb. 6th.

The enemy crossed the Big Black yesterday, at the railroad bridge. His force consisted of six regiments of infantry, two of cavalry and two batteries. They attempted to cross at Messenger's but failed. The city is full of rumors and some excitement prevails, but the people generally are confident. The enemy is 30,000 strong. Gen. Ross whipped their cavalry yesterday on the Yazoo.

Interesting News.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8th.

The large oil mill of Bursen & Co., at Richmond, Ind., was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss, seventy-five thousand; insured for one-third. A large amount of flaxseed and linseed oil was burned.

A Chattanooga dispatch of the 20th, says: The railroad is open to Cleveland, Tenn., and will be open to Knoxville within five days. Reports of mutiny and wide-spread rebellion in the rebel army are afloat. Deserters are still coming in.

The railroad depot at Chattanooga, containing Quartermaster stores, was burned Saturday night. Government loss one hundred thousand.

The rebel army is around Tunnel Hill, Rome and Dalton. One thousand and forty-eight deserters were registered in the Provost Marshal's office in January. One hundred and ten came in the 2d of Feb.

The Confederate Congress—The Exchange.

CHICAGO Feb. 9th.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 6th, says: The Confederate Congress has got into a pet with newspaper men and will conscript all under forty-five years, making it necessary to suspend all papers except such as are required to do the public printing. There are now but thirty-five newspapers published in the confederacy.

Commissioner Ould declares that he has exchanged all prisoners heretofore held by the Union authorities, officers, soldiers and civilians, received at City Point before the 1st of January, and all officers and men of the Vicksburg capture who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., prior to November 14th, '63; also all officers and men of the Vicksburg capture belonging to the 1st Tennessee artillery.

Communication resumed with Newbern—Fears for the Rebel Early.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 8th.

Telegraphic communication has been resumed with Newbern. The enemy has retired. All is quiet.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 4th, states that two Union transports and a gunboat were at West Point on the 2d; also that three thousand Federals are advancing up the peninsula. 25 rebel cavalry were captured at Gloucester County previous to Friday. Considerable excitement is felt for Early's command in Western Virginia.

From Texas.

St. Louis, Feb. 9th.

Portsmouth dispatches say that the steamer Leon, has arrived with commissary stores. Other steamers are expected shortly.

A squad of Texas refugees, six days from McCulloch's headquarters at Benham, arrived on Sunday. They report a fearful state of affairs. The whole country beyond the rebel army is a battle-field of enjoyments between deserters and guerrillas who frequent the former and are generally successful. Refugees send numerous messages to the Federal army pledging enough recruits to hold the country. They only want to see the head of the Federal army to rise.

Steel's cavalry advance occupies Benton, sixty miles south of Little Rock.

The Advance on Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 8th.

Richmond is threatened by the enemy. Our pickets were driven in Saturday night at Bottom's Bridge, twelve miles from Richmond. The enemy has crossed the York river railroad near Dispatch Station. The large force massed at Barklemasville, moved forward to Tallisville yesterday afternoon, and was soon advancing. Their force consists of three brigades of infantry, four regiments of cavalry and twelve pieces of artillery.

The enemy's demonstration yesterday was probably intended as a reconnaissance previous to an important movement. To-day, certainly, the enemy has come in such numbers as to preclude the idea of a mere raid.

The Charleston Siege.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 5th.

Eighty shells were fired at the city to-day. The monitors fired 11 or 12 inch shells.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 8th.

The Richmond *Examiner* to-day, has the following: Charleston 6th, eighty-eight shots were fired at the city to-day. The enemy has been hauling ammunition to Gregg and Cummings Point batteries. There was a large fire on Folly Island to-day, supposed to be caused by the burning of a Yankee hospital.

The gunboat in Edisto river, is lying high and dry; it is believed it will be destroyed.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 7th.

The enemy has ceased firing on the City, but continues working on the batteries and hauling ammunition.

Increased Strength of the Rebel Armies.

WASHINGTON, 9th.

Accounts from the South state that the rebel armies embrace to-day more men than at any moment since the

commencement of the war, conscription having been ruthlessly enforced. Before spring the military authorities here believe, much of the advantage gained in the last twelve months must inevitably be lost by the evacuation of territories which we have not had sufficient troops to garrison. An officer just in from Grant's Headquarters, says all through the country, to the rear of the Union lines, a Union officer in uniform, can ride unmolested to any portion of Mississippi.

General News from the Potomac.

NEW YORK, 9th.

The papers contain fuller particulars of the late reconnaissance over the Rapidan, with but little additional information. The 14th Connecticut suffered heavily. The *Tribune's* dispatch says Gen. Kilpatrick's reconnaissance conclusively proves that no force of the enemy occupies the country east of Mine Run.

The small parties of cavalry all belonged to Hampton's legion which were stationed at Fredericksburg. More than half of the vedettes have no horses, and are seldom relieved; they are sometimes obliged to walk twenty-three miles to their posts of duty.

The *Times'* dispatch says: It has been ascertained that the main body of Lee's army is between Gordonsville and Orange Court House. Citizens residing within the enemy's lines say that Lee expects to have forty-five thousand conscripts added to his army by the new levy, raising it to eighty or ninety thousand men.

A Newbern letter of the 14th to the *Tribune* says: A deserter from the 5th North Carolina, reports that Gen. Clingman is slightly wounded, by a shell. He reports eleven pieces of artillery and fifteen thousand men just in our front. He thinks they have gone to Little Washington, and says they supposed we had only a couple of regiments here. For all we know, the work about here is over for a few days, and we are looking to Washington, N. C.

DIED.

At this Camp, Feb. 9th, Private ROBERT SMITH of Co. F, 3d Inf. C. V., aged 34 years, a native of Devonshire, England.

S. M. BLAIR,

ATTORNEY GENERAL for the Territory of Utah, will attend to all business in the U. S. District Court, also, in the Territorial District Court, to be held in G. S. L. City at the March Term, 1864, that may be intrusted to his care, in a manner satisfactory. Except business where the Territory is a party.

MANURE FOR SALE.

SEVERAL hundred loads of Manure for sale, at twenty-five cents per load, at Camp Douglas, U. T. Apply to the Post Treasurer. Jan 27th

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House.

The citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the Bannack Restaurant and Eating House, situated on Main street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable terms. Jan 27th JOS. D. BAYLESS.

BODENBURG & KAHN.

NEW MERCHANDISE.

Just received from the

EASTERN MARKET,

Consisting in part of the best

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PRINTS,

BROWN SHEETINGS, LINSEYS, DENIMS, SATINETTS, JEANS, CHECKS, FLANNELS, HICKORY TWEEDS,

And a full assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Fall and Winter

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Crockery,

And a large and General Stock of

Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Cigars, Tobacco, etc.

Call and Examine our New Stock, at the old stand of

BODENBURG & KAHN

RANSOHOFF & BRO.,

MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

Now offer to the Public one of the Best Assorted and Largest Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy and Staple Articles,

Ever Brought to this Territory.

Selected With Especial View to this Market!

AT RATES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A Full Assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Including

Fancy Articles, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.

In Fact Everything Desirable, Necessary and Useful from Needles up to Cooking Stoves; from Finest Laces and Silks to Calicoes, Collars and

WOOLEN GOODS.

Give us a Call, and see our Prices.

nov27dtf RANSOHOFF & BRO.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

CITIZENS OF UTAH,

Bring in Your Produce!!

A. GILBERT,

(Next door to the Salt Lake House,) calls special attention to his large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Consisting of

COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS, CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS,

and other

STAPLES,

Selected Especially for this Market;

Also offers on reasonable terms,

GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES, SUGARS, SOAP, etc., etc., etc., HARDWARE, CUTTLERY, CROCKERY, etc., etc., etc.,

On Terms to Sell.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES.

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

nov27-dtf A. GILBERT.

Cutting Saleon, and is now prepared to attend to
wants of all those who will favor him with a call.